

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 183.

SWEET SILVER SONG

Sung soothingly, suggesting surely some solution.

FOR FEARED FINANCIAL FAMINE.

Bland, Bad Boodle Booster, Breaks Boldly but Bunglingly.

WICKEDLY WANTS WORKINGMEN

To Do a Dollars Worth of Toll for Seventy Cents Worth of Silver, Which Would be the Effect of Free Coinage. The Great Silver Debate Opened in the House of Representatives by Bland and Williams for the Respective Sides--How the Democrats are Split on the Question--Arguments for and Against Aply Made. The Anti-Silver Men Show up the Fallacy of the Free Silver Idea--Interesting Speeches--Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The silver debate of the Fifty-second Congress opened in the house of representatives to-day, and from the indications it is to be a battle of the giants. Chairman Bland, of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, opened the discussion in behalf of the free coinage. Williams, of Massachusetts, an anti-free coinage Democrat, made the opening speech in opposition to the bill.

The galleries were crowded when, at 12:30, the free coinage bill was called up under the resolution of the committee on rules and its reading requested by Chairman Bland. Mr. Tracy, of New York, at once raised a point of order against the bill being considered in the whole house, holding that as the preparation of coin in notes by the treasury for the exchange of bullion involved expenditure by the treasury, this bill, like appropriation bills, should be considered in the committee of the whole.

The speaker, however, held that as the bill did not make a specific appropriation it should not be considered in committee of the whole, and Mr. Tracy acquiesced in the decision of the chair.

By unanimous consent, on the request of Mr. Bland, it was agreed that evening sessions should be held to-day and to-morrow, from 7:30 to 10:30, for the consideration of the bill. Bland opens the ball. This bill, said Mr. Bland in opening the discussion, proposes to go back a hundred years in the matter of coinage. It was just a hundred years ago that the wise founders of this government adopted what we call "the double standard." They provided for the coinage of gold and silver without limit at the mints of the United States; that silver should be coined the same as gold, should have the advantages and the same recognition. The silver dollars should consist of 371-416 grains of silver, precisely the dollar of silver that is called for in this bill. The bill provides that gold and silver shall be coined at the ratio fixed by the act of 1837, which was called "the ratio of 16 to 1," or more exactly it is 15-95 to 1. This bill provides that gold and silver shall be equal at the mints. [Applause.]

In order that this equality should be preserved, it is necessary that silver should be put on the same plane in regard to the issue of certificates at the mints as the gold. To-day the law provides that gold bullion may be taken to the mint of the United States and certificates issued to the owner or that he may be paid for it in money. He is not required to wait for its coinage."

Mr. Bland here sent to the clerk's desk a letter from the director of the mint dated March 18, 1892, stating that the cost of coining silver would be about a cent and a half per dollar and that \$45,000,000 in round figures could be coined every year.

Continuing, Mr. Bland stated that while this bill placed gold and silver on an equality in the matter of the issue of the coin notes on their deposit at the mints, it also maintained that equality by providing that when the coin notes should be presented for redemption the government should be free to redeem them in either gold or silver, as it might prefer. Thus coin notes issued on deposit of gold bullion might be redeemed in silver, or coin notes issued on deposit of silver, might be redeemed in gold, just as the treasury might prefer.

In the course of his argument Mr. Bland stated that he had acceded to, and would propose later on, an amendment to that portion of the bill providing that coin notes shall be issued as rapidly as bullion is deposited. He would move at the proper time to amend by providing that the coin notes shall be issued as rapidly as the mints found it practicable to coin the bullion.

A GREATER VOLUME WANTED. In arguing for a greater volume of money, Mr. Bland said he would admit that the refined system of credits which has grown up in the country does not to a certain extent economize the use of money, but in the end, the day of payment of these obligations always came and we must have money. In 1861, when we had passed a bill for refunding the national debt, the national banks of the United States surrendered \$25,000,000 into the national treasury as a threat made for the purpose of inducing a veto from the President—a threat which effected its purpose, and the result of this withdrawal of \$25,000,000 from circulation put interest up in New York at the rate of 1 cent a day. Notes and bonds are not money—they are conveniences. The whole fight over this issue is between the capitalists who demand money instead of interest. [Great applause.]

The gentleman denounced the periodical attempts made for international conferences and international agreements every time the free coinage of silver is proposed. Are we to be shackled here by the apathy of the governments of other nations? Is our financial system to be regulated—not by our own ideas of justice and our own conferences but by the conveniences of other nations? [Applause.] The moment this great government declares for the free

coinage of silver the other commercial nations, too, will solve that question.

LABOR AFFECTED.

Self-interest will compel them to discuss the restoration of silver, which means the restoration of it everywhere, the world over. [Applause.] Gold and silver have been the servants of civilization since civilization began. They are twin brothers, and when you sever the ligature both are dead. Before gold can leave this country there must be some other form of money to take its place. It cannot disappear until some other money takes its place. Everything will be cheap. Let silver be coined once and see what the result will be then. You bring him to the level of the common people of the country. [Applause.] To the level of silver, which he ought to be. You may have to pay a little more if you have the two metals at par, but let us remember that as a rule when money is plentiful prices are good. You may have to pay a little more, but labor, after all, is the only money. Wall street is to-day demonetizing labor and wheat and cotton. Now the bill demonetizes them all. [Applause.]

Mr. Bland then explained the last section of the bill providing that when France opened her mints to the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 15 to 1, the United States should adopt that ratio. He called attention to the fact that for 70 years France had by her open mints fixed the price of both metals and kept them on an unvarying parity of 15 to 1. To allay any apprehension that might arise because of the French ratio being 15 to 1, while ours was 16 to 1, it was proposed that the United States should adopt the ratio of 15 to 1, whenever France did so.

WILLIAMS SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bland's speech, Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, of the Republican side, objected to Mr. Williams, the Democratic opponent of free coinage, opening the discussion in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Bontelle made similar objection. Mr. Williams, in opening, said he trusted he would be found to represent not only the minority of the committee, but "the majority of the minority of the committee" as well.

Mr. Williams said he believed that an appreciating standard is better than a fluctuating standard, better than a constantly falling standard. It had been argued that as we had the free coinage of silver before 1873 without disastrous results, why should disaster now follow this bill? Gold is the standard of nearly all the nations of Europe, and when we declare for the free coinage of silver, where will gold go? It will go to a premium, and a premium upon gold is a discount upon silver. The rest of the world will fix the depreciation upon silver according to the markets of the world and our standard will be seventy cents to the dollar. That means repudiation. It means the throwing of this country into a dishonest settlement of every debt contracted on our present gold basis. [Applause.] In concluding Mr. Williams presented the substitute bill of the minority, providing for an international monetary conference.

HARTER SPEAKS.

Representative Harter, of Ohio, also a Democrat, now spoke in opposition to the bill, and insisted that the Bland bill instead of increasing the volume of money in circulation would in its results actually decrease it. The minute the President signed a free coinage bill, instead of having \$1,800,000,000 in circulation for the use of the people we will have \$1,200,000,000, for money will be depreciated to this extent. Democrats are opposed to protection, yet many of them desired by this bill to give the silver producer the benefits of a protective system.

Continuing, Mr. Harter said that, since 1873, we have in the eighteen years minted \$720,000,000 in gold alone, or on an average of over \$40,000,000 per year. Now under the Bland bill this would cease and free coinage would drive out our gold and leave what remained merchandise as wheat, corn and cotton are. Unlimited coinage of gold and silver on the basis of 16 per cent of silver to one of gold would drive out the gold because it would under-value it. Gold sells in all parts of the world for 22.80 times its weight in silver and if under free coinage we only give it a value of 16, all human experience shows we would have no gold in circulation after the President signed a free and unlimited coinage bill. This bill is called a free coinage bill. It is not such in any proper sense whatever, and it is pure and simple a bill to compel the people of the United States to buy the entire product of a most prosperous and flourishing interest, small in the number of its members, but very rich in dollars and cents, at a price which gives them on the cost of production (if stated in the language of ordinary protection) a protective tariff, or bounty, of over 143 per cent. [Applause.] Not content with this enormous burden which the bill places on over 63,000,000 of our people, in no way interested as owners of silver mines, it proposes to make us the virtual purchasers of all the silver produced in the world and at 129 cents per ounce, while much of it costs not over 37 cents per ounce, and a great deal of it, after deducting the profits on the lead products, not over 5 to 20 cents an ounce.

Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, a Democrat, said that every dollar of profit, instead of going to the government and through the government to the people as it did now, would go deep down into the pockets of the Nevada and Colorado millionaires. [Applause.]

Mr. Abner Taylor, of Illinois, then took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Tracy, of New York, who announced to the house, amid loud applause, the election of Roger Q. Mills to the United States senate. The anti-free coinage men were particularly enthusiastic in their applause, as they regard Mr. Mills as opposed to the Bland bill.

TAYLOR'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Taylor then offered an amendment that all pensions shall be paid in gold. In addressing himself to the bill, he said that he represented the only party that was opposed to this measure, the Republican party. He admired the Democratic party for the facility with which it could get on both sides of a question. He denied the right of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Williams) to speak for the Republican party, or for the minority of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. When the bill reached the other end of the capitol and was up for a vote, the gentleman who would probably be

nominated in Chicago (Hill) would conveniently be in the cloak room or out on an excursion. [Laughter.]

Continuing, Mr. Taylor said that the bill was designed to make seventy cents worth of silver equal to a dollar. This would enable the wealthy class to pay its laborers seventy cents worth of silver for a dollar's worth of toil. If this measure was ever enacted into law it would have a greater effect upon the finances of the country than any bill that had ever been previously passed by Congress.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, also spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Crawford, of Nebraska, spoke in favor of the bill, as did also Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, a Democrat.

Pending a conclusion of the latter gentleman's remarks, the house took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for debate only on the silver bill.

Representative Stevens was not present to finish his speech when the house reassembled, and Mr. O'Donnell, of Missouri, took the floor in opposition to the pending bill.

After further remarks by Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi, in favor of the bill, and Mr. Post, of Illinois, against it, the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Mr. Turpie, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the newspaper report of an interview with Judge Woods, of Indianapolis, in which Judge Woods spoke of Mr. Turpie in his opposition to his confirmation as playing the part of a hypocrite—he (Mr. Turpie) having always conducted himself toward him as a personal friend and having congratulated him on the supreme court decision in the "tally sheet" case.

Mr. Turpie said that he had seen that interview only yesterday. It was a misstatement of the relations between himself and Judge Woods. He had never had any personal or social relations with Judge Woods. He had never called upon him socially or personally. He had never called upon him formally, but always at his chambers in the federal building in the course of business in his court. There had never been the slightest personal difficulty between them, or the least personal intimacy. His attitude toward Judge Woods had always been that of guarded courtesy, of due deference and civility, of pronounced neutrality, and of distinct decided indifference. The fact that he had always treated District Judge Woods with the utmost professional kindness, courtesy and decorum was no reason why he should have supported the judge's unfounded pretensions to promotion, or failed to denounce his official malfeasance if opportunity offered therefor.

The bill for the relief of settlers on public lands was again taken up and it was passed. Yeas, 21; nays, 22. A party vote, except that Mr. Hale voted "no" with the Democrats.

The bill to improve the navigation and to afford ease and safety to the trade and commerce of the Mississippi river and to prevent destructive floods was then taken up as a special order.

The committee amendments reducing the total appropriations from \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000, reducing the annual expenditure under the bill from \$3,353,000 to \$2,000,000; reducing the amount fixed for that part of the river from the mouth of the Illinois to the mouth of the Ohio from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and the annual expenditure there from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000, were all agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 48; nays, 5.

The senate then adjourned.

SALISBURY INDECISIVE.

The British Premier Does Not Commit Himself on the Bering Sea Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The entire session of the cabinet to-day was consumed in a consideration of the Bering sea question. Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Wharton's note of the 5th inst., insisting upon a renewal of the modus vivendi for the present season, was read and formed the basis of discussion. Lord Salisbury's reply as to the main point is said to be indecisive, and although he contends against the renewal, he does not commit himself so far as to decline to give his assent to it.

It is said that a reply is now being prepared in which the government will in no sense recede from its former position, on the contrary will stand firmly by it. Lord Salisbury's note was received by cable and was not of great length.

THE CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The Bering sea matter was again the chief subject for consideration at the cabinet meeting to-day. It is generally understood that the question of the position to be taken by this government in the event of a refusal by Lord Salisbury to agree to a modus vivendi for the coming season was discussed at length. The advisability of transmitting to the senate Lord Salisbury's note and the President's reply was considered.

LOOKS OMINOUS.

New York, March 22.—A morning paper is informed from Washington that Lord Salisbury's reply is a naked refusal to continue the modus vivendi and is accompanied by no assurance, verbal or otherwise, that the British government will not concentrate a fleet in Bering sea.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A fire occurred in the folding room of the house of representatives about 7 o'clock last evening and destroyed a large number of public documents, mostly agricultural reports and memorial addresses, which had been prepared for mailing to the different parts of the country. The fire department was promptly on hand and soon had the fire under control. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have resulted from the carelessness of an employee in neglecting to extinguish a candle, or from a lighted cigar dropped on the floor among some loose papers by a visitor. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, confined almost exclusively to public documents.

Representative Butler, of Iowa, yesterday reported to the house from the committee on invalid pensions a bill granting a pension of \$12 a month to women who served in the war as army nurses. The benefits conferred by the bill are to apply only to such nurses as are without other adequate means of support than their own daily labor.

Representative Parritt, of Indiana, yesterday introduced in the house a bill providing for the appointment of an Ohio river commission of five persons to consider plans for the improvement of the river from Pittsburgh to Cairo.

A FORTUNE IN JUNK.

What a Denver Purchaser of Unclaimed Stocks Found In

AN OLD BUNDLE OF DOCUMENTS.

Mining Claims that Entitle Somebody to an Immense Fortune--The Heirs of Henry Altman Supposed to Live In Pennsylvania and Unknown to Them the Title to a Mine of Wealth Has Been Lying for Nine Years in a Storage Warehouse Among a Lot of Unclaimed Matter.

DENVER, Col., March 22.—Albert Poole, a purchaser of auction and unclaimed stocks, living at 1814 Central street, has, in the direct line of his business, brought to light a fortune for somebody. As a result of this, there is trouble in the mountains for somebody else. The reason of it all is that Col. Henry Altman came to Colorado in July, 1857, and from a number of mining deeds, pre-emption certificates and other mining papers seemed to have engaged in speculation in mines. It would also seem from these papers that he had amassed considerable property, and also that he was an exceedingly careful man as to the records of all points. His every action is distinctly traceable from these papers in the possession of Mr. Poole, dating from the time he arrived in Colorado in 1857 up to nine years ago, when seven boxes and one trunk arrived in Denver on route to Mayville, Col., and here remained owing to the failure of the owner to make his appearance and further forward them.

These boxes have, therefore, been in storage rooms of the Deaver & Rio Grande warehouses for nine years, and were put up at public auction on the fourth of February, 1892, by the railroad company.

Ninety days is the limit of holding baggage before selling at auction and it is somewhat remarkable that this particular property was held for a period of nine years before selling. Poole bought, among purchases amounting to \$1,000, this collection of household goods for the sum of \$40. By far the most important part of Mr. Poole's purchase is about 200 pounds of documents and letters, which will apparently establish a claim of Col. Altman's heirs who are said to live in Pennsylvania, to a large fortune. Among them are deeds for mining claims situated for the most part in the Nevada mining district, Gulphian county, and certificates of stock in valuable properties situated in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. These constitute a part of what Poole has already opened, but there are bundles which have not been distributed since Colonel Altman bound them together over nine years ago. Other articles in this discovery show a long residence in London, England, where he seems to have gone from Colorado. The oil stocks mentioned, and which are regarded as exceedingly valuable to the owners, are now believed to be worth some \$100,000. There are 7,000 shares in the Continental Oil Company, now consolidated with the Standard Oil Company.

Among the papers is a mining contract with an English company representing \$100,000. Many of the mining deeds are in the name of W. P. Altman, Colonel Altman's brother, who has already been found and communicated with.

Henry Altman seems to have engaged in all sorts of enterprises, railway construction among the rest. The leaving of these valuable possessions in a Denver warehouse for nine years seems a most peculiar proceeding.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Almost Incredible Suffering of the Crew of the Henry Cleaves.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Accounts of the effects of the recent blizzard at sea are brought by incoming vessels. The storm seems to have reached from below Hatteras to Cape Race.

Among other vessels which suffered severely was the brig Henry B. Cleaves, which arrived yesterday from Matanzas. Captain Wallace said that a wind of hurricane force, even with a mild temperature, is terrible to face, but when accompanied with an icy keenness that almost freezes the very marrow of the bones, it is a wonder that men survive to tell their experiences.

The Henry B. Cleaves for three days was in a whirlwind of snow and sleet with a tumultuous sea, the spray of which froze as it dashed on board and struck the face with almost the sting of a bullet. The sails were frozen so hard that it was impossible to handle them, and first one then another were blown away. After much exertion and at the imminent risk of life the brig was hove to, only to be boarded by several heavy seas, which smashed in the skylights and flooded the cabins, and nearly swept Captain Wallace overboard. The pumps were manned, but fortunately the vessel was tight and had made but little leakage. This was on the third day. After this the gale seemed to break, although strong winds, accompanied by snow squalls, were experienced right up to the capes.

A SCHOONER ABANDONED.

A telegram to the agents, Hamel & Co., this city, yesterday stated that the schooner Betram L. Townsend, which left this port bound to Matanzas two weeks ago, had been abandoned in a sinking condition on the 17th inst., off Hatteras. The crew had been rescued, after severe suffering, by the ship Lennox Barrill, bound to Hampton Roads for orders, from Pailleur, and transferred to the pilot boat Virginia, off Cape Charles, which landed them at Norfolk, from whence they will be sent back to this city.

AN EDITOR MARRIED.

MEADVILLE, Pa., March 22.—Cooper A. Bell, editor of the Cochranton Times, and Miss Maud Lowry, of Linesville, were married at the bride's home at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

ALTO, TEX., March 22.—Fire this morning destroyed twenty-eight buildings in the business portion of the town. Loss on stock, \$75,000; buildings, \$30,000; insurance, \$10,000.

MILLS ELECTED

United States Senator From Texas--Victory for the Noted Free Trader.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 22.—Apart from the balloting for United States senator to-day, the proceedings of both houses were of no general interest.

The ballot for senator resulted as follows:

In the senate—For R. Q. Mills, 31; Wash Jones, 1; J. D. Sayres, 1. In the house—For R. Q. Mills, 93; Horace Chilton, 3; R. B. Culbertson, 1; Barnett Gibbs, 2; J. H. Bailey, 4. There was a good deal of speech-making in seconding the nomination of Mr. Mills. Both houses adjourned till to-morrow.

APPLAUSE FOR MILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—In the midst of the silver debate in the house, Mr. Tracey, of New York, elicited loud applause by announcing to the house the unanimous election of Roger Q. Mills as senator from the state of Texas.

DID HE MEAN IT?

The Hill Interview and the Circumstances of It.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—The information printed in the Tribune this morning in regard to an alleged statement made to certain Michigan Democrats by David B. Hill that he does not aspire to the presidency, was furnished by Chairman Crogan, of the Democratic county central committee.

Chairman Crogan says that he called on Mr. Hill about the time that a committee of two Democrats from a certain faction of that party in this state conferred with the senator. Their conference was for the purpose of ascertaining whether Hill would allow an aggressive campaign to be entered into in this state in his behalf for the Presidency as against Cleveland. Mr. Crogan refuses to divulge the names of the two prominent Democrats, and declares, so the Tribune says, that the information given out was similar to what Hill told the committee. Whether or not Hill made the assertion in good faith is not known.

INSTRUCTED FOR CLEVELAND.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., March 22.—The Chester county Democratic convention to-day elected a national delegate and instructed him for Cleveland.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

A Light Vote and Indications of McEnery's Election.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 22.—The indications are that McEnery will carry the city by between 11,000 and 12,000 majority and Foster will probably come to the city with about 4,000 majority in the country parishes, giving McEnery the Democratic nomination for governor by about 7,000 votes. The vote throughout the state was not as heavy as expected.

GROWING VERY SERIOUS.

NORTH BAY, ONT., March 22.—On Monday night at 11 o'clock the trainmen of this division of the Canadian Pacific railroad struck. Freight traffic has ceased to a great extent. Freight and passenger trains were mobbed by the strikers to-day. One man hired by the company to take charge of a baggage car going westward was attacked by the strikers and thrown out of the car. Freight train hands were also mobbed and revolvers were drawn.

ON A STRIKE.

OTTAWA, March 22.—The conductors, trainmen and switchmen on the Canadian Pacific railroad went out on a strike at midnight. No trains will leave here to-night. The men are quiet and orderly.

SPREADING EASTWARD.

MONTREAL, March 22.—The strike on the Canadian Pacific is spreading eastward. The assistance of the Montreal police was sought to-day to assist the railroad authorities in keeping the trains moving and to protect its property. Provided with a baton and revolver each a number of policemen were placed on board of a special car on the "Soo" train which left shortly after noon. It is understood that their first halting place will be North Bay, from which point they will proceed to Port Arthur and other places.

THE RIPPER BILL DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—The Daugherty ripper bill has been defeated by a vote of fifty-three to thirty-seven. Mr. Daugherty changed his vote to no and will ask for a reconsideration. Incidentally to the defeat of the bill was Senator Parker making himself ridiculous by lobbying on the floor against the measure while he, at the same time, had a like bill introduced in the senate.

TWO LIVES LOST.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 22.—Two lives were lost near Tullahoma, Tenn., to-day. A north-bound Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis train was wrecked, throwing J. W. Allison and his two children, Charles and Bessie, into Garrys river from a bridge. The girl was rescued, but the man and boy drowned, and their bodies were not recovered.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

ANDERSON, IND., March 22.—The large residence of Jasper Pastelle, this city, was blown to atoms by a natural gas explosion late last night and the debris burned. Pastelle was fatally injured. The other members of the family escaped without serious injury. Pastelle had neglected to turn out the lights while repairing a sudden leak.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

DECATUR, ALA., March 22.—A murder and suicide occurred here to-day. John Fritz, while in a drunken frenzy, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Thomas Wolcott. Mrs. Ed Whitton was shot and seriously injured. Fritz then blew his own brains out. He was chief engineer of the United States Rolling Stock plant.

MR. CLARKSON'S CONDITION.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 22.—Hon. J. S. Clarkson, ex-postmaster general, arrived here to-day, accompanied by his wife and C. F. Meek and Charles McAlister of New York. General Clarkson's condition remains unchanged, but his rheumatism caused him considerable fatigue on his journey from North Carolina.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The State Convention, Which is in Session at Parkersburg,

IS THE LARGEST EVER HELD.

The Assembly Composed of Two Hundred Delegates, Among Whom are a Number of Prominent People--The Old Testament Books the Principal Topic of Discussion--The First Day's Session Winds up With a Night Meeting.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 22.—The first day's session of the State Sabbath School convention demonstrated that the meeting bears out the prediction made before that it would be the most successful in the history of the organization. When the Convention met this morning delegates were present from throughout the state. The morning session was largely occupied with the work of preliminary organization, after the usual devotional exercises, and then came the noon adjournment.

The afternoon session was a very interesting one. The attendance was large, over two hundred delegates being present. They represent the best Sunday schools in the state, and among them are many of West Virginia's most prominent citizens, both ladies and gentlemen. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Trump, of Martinsburg. Prof. H. M. Hamill, superintendent of Illinois Sunday school work, was then introduced and occupied most of the afternoon session with a most interesting illustrated address on the old testament books of the Bible. For convenience he divided the old testament into three parts, viz: Seventeen historical books, five doctrinal and seven prophetic. He took up the disputed books of the Bible and gave reasons why certain books must be considered to have been written by certain authors. The lecture was very instructive and was closely followed by the convention.

The following committees were appointed:

On resolutions—T. C. Johnson, C. S. Trump and A. B. Bohrbangh. On organization—Dr. Riker, of Wheeling; W. A. Strickler, of Harrisville; C. S. Trump, Martinsburg, and J. H. Spence, A. L. Williamson, Henry Rumer, Levin Smith and S. Scollay Moore, of Parkersburg.

A night session was held to-night at the M. E. church, at which addresses were delivered by Prof. Hamill and Mr. William Reynolds, of Chicago.

RECOMMENDED FOR PARDON.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22.—The board of pardons had an executive session to-night and announced decisions in several cases. Only one pardon was recommended—in the case of John A. Mellon and Wm. H. Porter, Beaver Star publishers, who were convicted of libeling Senator Quay. A number of cases were continued and others held under advisement.

KNOWN AS LORD DUNN.

ANTWERP, March 22.—It has been discovered by the authorities here that Deeming, the wife murderer, visited this city on two different occasions and that he was known as Lord Dunn. He moved in good circles but finally became involved in some swindle and was forced to leave the city in disgrace.

AN HISTORIC ESTATE SOLD.

NEW YORK, March 22.—"The Grange," the property of General Alexander Hamilton, of revolutionary fame, was sold to-day to Orlando B. Potter at auction, the latter bidding \$140,500 for it.

ALL RE-ELECTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22.—The present board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad were elected to-day without opposition.

THE GERMAN CRISIS.

LONDON, March 22.—The News Berlin correspondent says: "Dr. Von Gossler, formerly minister of ecclesiastical affairs, has compiled a memoir against the education bill, which has made a great impression on Emperor William. Chancellor Von Caprivi will go to Huberstock to-morrow to confer with the emperor." The Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says: "Great difficulties still surround the ministerial crisis. No solution yet proposed has proved practicable."

ARMY OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, March 22.—Lieut. Newell, belonging to the Lancashire regiment, committed suicide to-day at Davenport by shooting himself with a revolver. No motive is known for his act. He was extremely popular in his regiment and society.

THE LUSHAI REVOLT.

CALCUTTA, March 22.—The revolt of the Lushai tribe, who occupy the country east of the Sonai river in Northern Burma, is extending, and it is expected that its suppression will entail extensive military operations.

CAPTIVE WILL REMAIN.

BERLIN, March 22.—It is reported that Emperor William informed the emperor of Austria and the king of Italy that Gen. Von Caprivi will remain in office as chancellor.

THE AUSTRALIAN DEFICIENCY.